

TALK TO THE PEOPLE

Inaugural Address of President McKinley.

SEASON OF GREAT PROSPERITY

Our Pledge to the People of Cuba—Insurrection in the Philippines Will Be Put Down and the Islands Developed.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The inaugural address of President McKinley was as follows:

My Fellow-Citizens: When we assembled here on the 4th of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit; none exists now. Our Treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the Government; now they are sufficient for all public needs, and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I felt constrained to convene the Congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government; now I have the satisfaction to announce that the Congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of \$20,000,000. Then there was a deep depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and mercantile industries, and the consequent distress of our laboring population; now every avenue of production is crowded with activity; labor is well employed and American products find good markets at home and abroad. Our diversified productions, however, are exceeding in unprecedented volume as to diminish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted. The National verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force upon the Executive and the Congress. But fortunate as our condition is, its permanence can only be assured by sound business methods and strict economy in National administration and legislation. We should not permit our great prosperity to lead us to recklessness in business or profligacy in public expenditures. While the Congress determines the objects and the sum of appropriations, the Executive Department are responsible for honest and faithful disbursement, and it should be their constant care to avoid waste and extravagance.

Honesty, candor and industry are nowhere more indispensable than in public employment. These should be fundamental requisites to original appeal and the surest guarantees against removal. Four years ago, we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert the war, but without avail. It became inevitable, and the Congress, at a regular session, without party division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. It came. The result was signally favorable to American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the Government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we cannot escape, and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers they may be settled by peaceful arbitration and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

Entrusted with the office of President, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreservedly to devote my part to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of Almighty God. I should shrink from the duties this day assumed if I did not feel that in their discharge I should have the co-operation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties. It encourages me for the great task which I now undertake to believe that those who voluntarily committed to me the trust imposed upon the Chief Executive of the Republic will give me their generous support in my duties to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and to "execute the laws faithfully executed."

The National purpose is indicated through a National election. It is the Constitutional method of ascertaining the public will. When once registered, it is a law to all of us and faithful observance should follow its decrees. Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and fortunately we have them in every part of our beloved country. Existing sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1861. These old differences less and less disturb the judgment. Existing problems demand the thought and quickest of the conscience as well, for their righteous settlement rests upon us all—no more upon me than upon you. There are some National questions in the solution of which patriotism should exclude partisanship.

Magnifying the difficulties will not take them off our hands nor facilitate their adjustment. Distrust of the capacity, integrity and high purposes of the Government can people will not be an inspiring theme for future political contests. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than useless. These only becloud, they do not help to point the way to safety and honor. "Hope maketh not ashamed." The prophets of evil were not the builders of the Republic, nor in its crisis since they have saved it or served it. The faith of the fathers was a mighty force in its creation, and the faith of their descendants has wrought its progress and furnished its defenders. They are obstructionists who despair and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problems resting upon them. The American people, entrenched in freedom at home, take their love of freedom with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the liberties of other nations. We must not be disheartened, but the more earnestly dedicate ourselves to the task upon which we have rightly entered. The path of progress is seldom smooth. New things are often found hard to do. Our fathers found them so. We find them so. They are inconvenient. They cost us something. But are we not made better for the effort and sacrifice, and are not those we serve lifted up and blessed?

We will be consoled, too, with the fact that opposition has confronted every onward movement of the Republic, from its opening hour until now, but without success. The Republic has marched on and on and its events and its progress are a testimony to its vitality and its humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal as did our predecessors nearly

a century ago. We are following the course they blazed. They triumphed. Will their successors faithfully and bravely imitate them? The Nation's history is a record of achievement for mankind we will not now surrender our equality with other powers in matters fundamental and essential to national life. The purpose of the Nation created, in no such spirit has it developed its full and independent sovereignty. We adhere to the principle of equality among ourselves, and by no act of ours will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the family of nations.

The peace which we are pledged to lead the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantee of permanence. We became sponsors for the pacification of the island, and we remain accountable to the Cuban people, no less than to our own country and people, for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on a sound and lasting foundation of right, justice, liberty and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until the Cuba shall "be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure."

While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified February 6, 1898, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the Cuban people have not yet received government of the Philippine Islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the Executive to suppress insurrections, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular forces, and it has authorized the appointment of civil commissions, of the Insular Courts and of the Insular Legislatures, and of the several acts under Executive commission, together with the very complete information they have submitted to the Executive, fully set forth the conditions in the islands and the instructions which will guide the Executive until the Congress shall act as required by the treaty, determine the "civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants." The Congress, having added the sanction of its authority to the Executive's already possessed and exercised by the Executive under the Constitution, thereby leaving to the Executive the responsibility for the government of the Philippine Islands, and the Executive has already taken until order shall be restored throughout the islands and as fast as conditions permit, will establish local governments, and the full co-operation of the people has been already invited and when established encourage the people to administer them.

The settled purpose, long ago prevailed, to afford the inhabitants of the islands self-government as fast as they are ready for it, will be pursued with earnestness and fidelity. The Executive has been accomplished in this direction. The Government's representatives, civil and military, are doing faithful and noble work in the islands, and the Executive will merit the approval and support of their countrymen. The most liberal terms of amnesty have already been communicated to the insurgents, and the way is still open to the Executive to receive from the Government for honorable submission to its authority. Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging a war against the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guaranty of good order and security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who are not making war against the United States can be brought to the peace of the United States. The United States will not be needed or used when those who are not making war against the United States can be brought to the peace of the United States.

My fellow-citizens, the public events of the past four years have gone into history. They are too near to justify recital. Some of them were unforeseen; many of them momentous and far-reaching in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world. The part which the United States bore so nobly in the reconstruction of the Republic, while new to American life, has been in harmony with its true spirit and best traditions, and in dealing with the results its policy will be that of moderation and fairness.

We face at this moment a most important question—that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our neighbors, we are bound by close ties. The declaration of the purposes of this Government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the Spanish forces, the United States has been assisting its people by successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government prepared to assume the obligations of the international law which now rests upon the United States under the Treaty of Paris. The convention elected by the people to frame a constitution for the Republic, and to be advised by the recent act of Congress of the policy which the Legislative branch of the Government deems essential to the interests of Cuba and the United States. The principles which led to our intervention require that the fundamental law upon which the new government rests should be adapted to secure a government capable of performing its duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international obligations, of protecting life and property, insuring order, safety and liberty, and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relations to Cuba.

LETTER FROM PAT CROWE

Similar to the One He Sent Mr. Cudahy Recently. OMAHA, Neb., March 4.—Pat Crowe, chief of the allied abolitionists of the World-Herald, postmarked Denison, Ia., March 2, touching the kidnapping and asserting his innocence. The communication is a long one and in many respects is a duplicate of the letter written to Mr. Cudahy three weeks ago. Chief of Police Donahue says there is no doubt in his mind as to the guilt of the man arrested, and of its coming from Crowe. Chief Donahue gave out the contents of a letter he wrote February 9 to Steve Crowe, brother of Pat, and which was written in answer to the letter received by Mr. Cudahy at that time. The Chief says: "If Pat Crowe will surrender himself to me personally, I will waive all his rights to the reward offered for his arrest, and also the reward offered for his arrest and conviction for the kidnapping of Edward Cudahy, Jr., the night of December 18, 1898. I will further agree to do everything in my power to protect him from any personal violence or mistreatment while he is in my custody, and will aid him in every way to establish his innocence of the crime."

On the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Two prominent naval officers were placed on the retired list today by operation of the law on Philip C. Hitchborn, who has been Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair for the past eight years, and Pay Inspector of the Navy, one of the ranking officers of the Pay Corps.

THE INAUGURAL PARADE

BRILLIANT ESCORT TO THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Procession Made Up of Military and Civic Divisions—All Carried Out According to Programme.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Never has an inaugural parade in Washington passed off with so little friction, and with the general picturesque effect that accompanied the great pageant that served as President McKinley and Vice-President Roosevelt's escort to the White House after they had taken the oath of office under the shadow of the capitol. The police arrangements throughout were exceptionally effective. The inaugural committee had provided a barrier of iron posts and wire cable along both sides of Pennsylvania avenue, from the Peace Monument to Seventh street, and succeeded in absolutely keeping clear the line of march for the first time in the history of inaugural displays in Washington. This barrier was not broken through at any point during the whole day, and the troops were able to march in extended formation, thereby adding to the beauty of the display, and speed with which the procession was enabled to pass. The start was made from the Capitol about 2:15 o'clock, and the last of the civic organizations had passed the reviewing stand at the White House a little before 6 o'clock.

Considering the weather conditions, the parade in point of numbers closely approximated the official forecast. The multitude which it was made up of by the Grand Marshal was decidedly above the average for such an event. The weather was not favorable for the parade, as there was a drizzle at intervals, but fortunately the weather was mild, so no parader suffered any hardship from the elements.

In point of beauty, the military display probably never exceeded in Washington. The regular contingent of cavalry, infantry and artillery was uniformed as though for the most exacting official inspection and discipline beyond criticism. The same could be said with equal emphasis of the naval contingent. The marines, a splendid body of men, were drilled to perfection in their marching, free-and-easy step, were especially well received by the crowds. The naval contingent was larger than has ever been seen in Washington parades.

The youthful cadet corps of West Point and Annapolis, in the severe simplicity of their uniforms, quick snappy action and machine-like precision, which they performed every evolution, were a body quite apart and distinct from all the others. The band with the naval cadets created as much comment as perhaps the best musical organization in the whole procession, rivaling even the famous Marine band of the Washington barracks.

One of the unique features of the military display was a battalion of the Puerto Rican regiment recently organized in our island possession and recruited from among the natives. They were not to be distinguished from the other regular infantry regiments except by their swarthy complexions and evidences of their marching on an enthusiasm that won them great applause along the line of march. Their welcome was of the warmest.

The civic division consisted of clubs of all sections of the country, in their unique in their uniform and regalia and displaying decided proficiency in maintaining their formation and keeping up to the high standard set by the military division. There were two features in connection with the civic division this year that struck the notice of those accustomed to inaugural parades. One was the turn out of the cadet corps of the United States Military Academy, and the other was the appearance in line of cadet corps representing a large number of military institutions in Washington and elsewhere.

Soon after 5 o'clock the booming of cannon and the blast of bugles announced that the President's procession was to the White House, and the time had come for the marching hosts to move. Columns after columns of the uniformed Major-General Francis V. Greene, Grand Marshal, surrounded by his brilliant array of mounted aids and staff officers. Back of them rode Major-General Charles D. Denison, Grand Marshal, and then the line of staff officers. Heading the rank and file of the military divisions came Major-General Ludlow and another showy group of officers, and then the President and Vice-President, who were turned up around their ears. Leading the first brigade marched the gray-coated cadets from West Point, and after them the Naval cadets from Annapolis. The President and his party went direct from the room of the Senate committee on military affairs to carriages waiting on the east side of the Executive building, his escort accompanying him, as did also the Vice-President. The top of the President's carriage was covered, and he was quite concealed from the public gaze. Senators Hanna and Jones of Arkansas, and Representative Cannon entered the carriage with him. The Vice-President was accompanied on his trip by Senator Spooner and Representative Daines of Missouri. It was 5:30 when they took their place in the parade and the procession, which had straightened out, started fairly for the White House. The rain ceased falling as the Presidential party entered into Pennsylvania at the Peace monument.

The procession from the Capitol was practically in the same order as the trip from the White House, except that the contingent of civil war veterans who acted as the guard of honor in the first parade was omitted in the return. Both the President and Vice-President were greeted with vociferous enthusiasm all along the line of the parade. The President smiled and lifted his hat repeatedly, and Vice-President bowed and waved his hat almost continuously in acknowledgment.

The remainder of the first division, which formed the escort to the President on his way to the Capitol, now followed in order on the return trip to the White House. The portion of the parade which had not taken part in the escorting march to the Capitol, came next, headed by Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, mounted on a magnificent white charger.

Governor Stone was marshal of the second brigade of the first grand military division, and so he was separated by a short interval from the troops of his own state, the First Regiment of Infantry of Delaware, coming in between. The Peach Tree state's contingent was succeeded by the Pennsylvania National Guard, represented by 14 regiments, numbering 800 men in all. The third division, headed by Major Joseph Wheeler, made a magnificent showing. The General received an ovation as he rode slowly along bareheaded, with his chaplain waving first to one side and then to the other, by a distinguished staff, who divided with their chief the honors of the applause. Among them were William Astor Chanler and John Jacob Astor. There was a special escort of the New York Signal Corps, under command of Captain Oscar Eriander, bearing proudly the first flag hoisted over the Island of Cuba. Immediately following came Brigadier-General Charles King, Marshal of the First Brigade of the third military division. Composed, as it was, of organizations from all sections of the United States, this brigade made an excellent showing, and the diversity of their uniforms formed a most attractive feature of the parade. New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut and Massachusetts came in order, no two organizations clad alike, and all marching magnificently. Governor Smith, of Maryland, led his state troop. This brigade closed with a battalion of

the South Carolina National Guard, about 100 strong and bearing Old Glory proudly, while their band played "Dixie." The second brigade was headed by Brigadier-General Henry Douglas, followed by Governor Odell, of New York. In citizen's attire, doffing his silk hat at almost every step of his horse in response to the hearty cheers of the crowd. Following the New York Cavalry came the mounted Signal Corps men, and then the long blue ranks of the Twenty-third Infantry, in gray uniforms and white crossed belts, made a fine display against the blue and black uniforms of the Naval Reserve, who followed them. The Rifles, of Charlotte, N. C., closed the brigade.

The third brigade was headed by Brigadier-General James C. Harshbarger, of Tennessee, for many years in Congress, rode directly after the Marshal, and was enthusiastically followed. The first military organization following was the Eighth Ohio, a thoroughly business-like regiment, the soldiers wearing campaign hats which had been in service, and each one carrying a sword in his left shoulder and a blanket roll in their campaign style. Like the preceding governor, Governor Yates, of Illinois, was clad in a citizen's suit, carrying a sword, and was enthusiastically followed by the organized and applauded by the whole crowd, and was obliged to bow continuously as he rode along on a fine bay horse. Following him was the Illinois Fifth Infantry, with four companies in the parade, made most creditable showing. Governor Bliss, of Mississippi, carrying a sword, white and blue sash, with a long tassel of ribbons of the national colors, and Governor Shaw, of Iowa, rode by next. The Eighth Indiana, of New York, a set of officers of Washington closed the grand military division of the procession.

W. H. Warner, of Washington, D. C., Grand Marshal of the civic grand division with an escort composed of the American Club, of Pittsburgh. The escort carried red, white and blue umbrellas, which they spun in fanciful style as they passed. The parade was headed by the Grand Marshal, accompanied by Thomas C. Noyes, of Washington, D. C., and was composed entirely of Republican Clubs, headed by the Lincoln Club, of New York, a set of officers of Washington closed the grand military division of the procession. W. H. Warner, of Washington, D. C., Grand Marshal of the civic grand division with an escort composed of the American Club, of Pittsburgh. The escort carried red, white and blue umbrellas, which they spun in fanciful style as they passed. The parade was headed by the Grand Marshal, accompanied by Thomas C. Noyes, of Washington, D. C., and was composed entirely of Republican Clubs, headed by the Lincoln Club, of New York, a set of officers of Washington closed the grand military division of the procession.

The A. C. Harper Club, of Philadelphia, made a most creditable showing. The parade was headed by the Grand Marshal, accompanied by Thomas C. Noyes, of Washington, D. C., and was composed entirely of Republican Clubs, headed by the Lincoln Club, of New York, a set of officers of Washington closed the grand military division of the procession.

The grand parade included some unique uniforms, notably the Roosevelt Marching Club, of Indianapolis, and the Syracuse escort, both clad in khaki. The second military division was composed of two brigades, headed by the Republican Clubs, under the lead of Marshal Cochran and headed by the Freylinghuyzen Lancers, of Newark, N. J., whose uniforms were of a most picturesque and interesting character. The parade was headed by the Grand Marshal, accompanied by Thomas C. Noyes, of Washington, D. C., and was composed entirely of Republican Clubs, headed by the Lincoln Club, of New York, a set of officers of Washington closed the grand military division of the procession.

The third and last division of the civic division, which was headed by Major-General O. G. Denison, Grand Marshal, was the last in line. This division, save the Union League, of Maryland, was composed of marching clubs from the colleges and universities of the country. Some of them were uniformed prettily, and gave a tasteful finish to this portion of the parade. There were about sixteen separate individual educational institutions represented, and the crowd gave them a warm greeting. A number of colored Republican Clubs followed the collegians, and made a creditable display, in point of uniform and marching, and in number, making an excellent finish to the inaugural parade.

AT THE REVIEWING STAND.

A Plate-Glass Structure for the President and His Guests.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The inaugural committee met the President and Vice-President at the Executive Mansion and after a short delay, escorted them to the reviewing stand, at the entrance to Executive avenue, between the White House and the state, war and navy building. A large reviewing stand, of a more ornamental than ever before. The small stand which the President and Vice-President occupied was exceptionally well represented, and the crowd gave them a warm greeting. A number of colored Republican Clubs followed the collegians, and made a creditable display, in point of uniform and marching, and in number, making an excellent finish to the inaugural parade.

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the morning parade. President Escorted to the Capitol by the G. A. R. WASHINGTON, March 4.—It was just 10:30 o'clock when the President entered the White House carriage, which was followed by the grand military division belonging to the Executive stable. With him in the carriage were Senator Hanna and Representative McRae and Cannon. Secretary Cortelyou and the members of the Cabinet took places in their own carriages, and with a trumpet blast the procession started. The carriages left the east gate and turned west up Pennsylvania avenue to reach the rear of the reviewing stand. The President and Vice-President, accompanied by the Grand Marshal, passed the White House again at 10:50 o'clock. Grand Marshal Greene and staff were at the head of the line. A body of picked policemen, hand-to-hand, cleared the way for the reviewing column as it swept into Pennsylvania avenue. A military band from Governor's Island, N. Y., had the honor of firing the first salute. The parade was very numerous, and made a splendid appearance in full dress uniform, representing every branch of the military service. After quite a breach in the line came

A LESSON TAUGHT BY THE CROWDS

NOT THE \$5 RATE GENEROUSLY GIVEN FOR ALL DISEASES

But the Skill and Faith and Fame of the Practice Account for the Throngs of People and the General Interest—Doctor Copeland Gives the \$5 Rate for All Diseases, Medicines Included.

It would be a very simple-minded person who would attempt to account by the \$5 rate in and of itself for the crowds thronging the Copeland offices, for the public interest, for the general gratitude and for the very avalanche of letters from sick people.

The fact that an institution was giving medical treatment for \$5 a month would certainly account for none of these things. Of course, sick people like to feel that they are receiving medical care at a small cost, but that is only a minor consideration. What sick people want to feel and know, what their loving and anxious families and friends want to feel and know, is that they are receiving the very best medical treatment that can be obtained.

If the Copeland practice were a mere money-making venture instead of being a public blessing, an offer of \$5 or an offer of "free treatment," for that matter, would be received with indifference. If some horse doctor offered to treat consumptives at \$5 a month, or if the devil himself or some devilish person offered to teach etiquette and mathematics to little boys and girls at \$5 a month, it would not imply any great humanity to

the consumptives or to the children. Bad treatment and bad teaching are bad, even if "given free."

No, the throngs of patients, the interest and the gratitude are accounted for not by the \$5 rate, but by the fact that all these people know that under this rate they are being admitted to the benefits of a practice that has commanded for years the respect of the profession and the public.

They know that under this fee, low as it seems, they are obtaining care and treatment that they could not obtain anywhere for any fee, high or low. They know that under this opportunity they may be relieved of diseases which no other method of treatment has ever been able to benefit.

They know that under this opportunity they obtain the best treatment and the best professional skill. They know that under this opportunity they are going to be cured.

And it is this that accounts for the throngs of people, the interest and the gratitude and the avalanche of letters and (what is of more importance than anything else) for the warm and hearty commendation of right-thinking people.

STEER CLEAR

Steer clear of patient cure-alls! To try to attack a hidden disease by means of a secret cure-all nostrum is the same piece of insanity as for an invalid to go blindfold into a drug store and eat medicine from the shelves, without guidance to what is good and without warning against what is bad. Nor is there any abuse or folly in using the Copeland Institute's system more directly aimed. With expert individual treatment, at \$5 a month, all medicines included, where is the temptation or necessity to tamper with secret cure-alls?

STEER CLEAR

Steer clear of the hoodler in medical practice. Do not stand in awe of the doctor who feels your pulse and then shakes his head to frighten you over your condition and make you pay 10 times over what his services are worth. The medical profession, like every other profession, has its pretenders, its mountebanks, its mercenary impostors. The normal assessment system in vogue at the Copeland Institute is the invalid's protection from the wolf and the hoodler in medicine. Physicians a month, medicines included, for the most effective treatment known.

DISEASE DESCRIBED BY SYMPTOMS.

Table with 3 columns: CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT, SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES, CATARRH OF THE STOMACH. Lists various symptoms for each condition.

Write for Information of New Home Treatment, Sent Free on Application.

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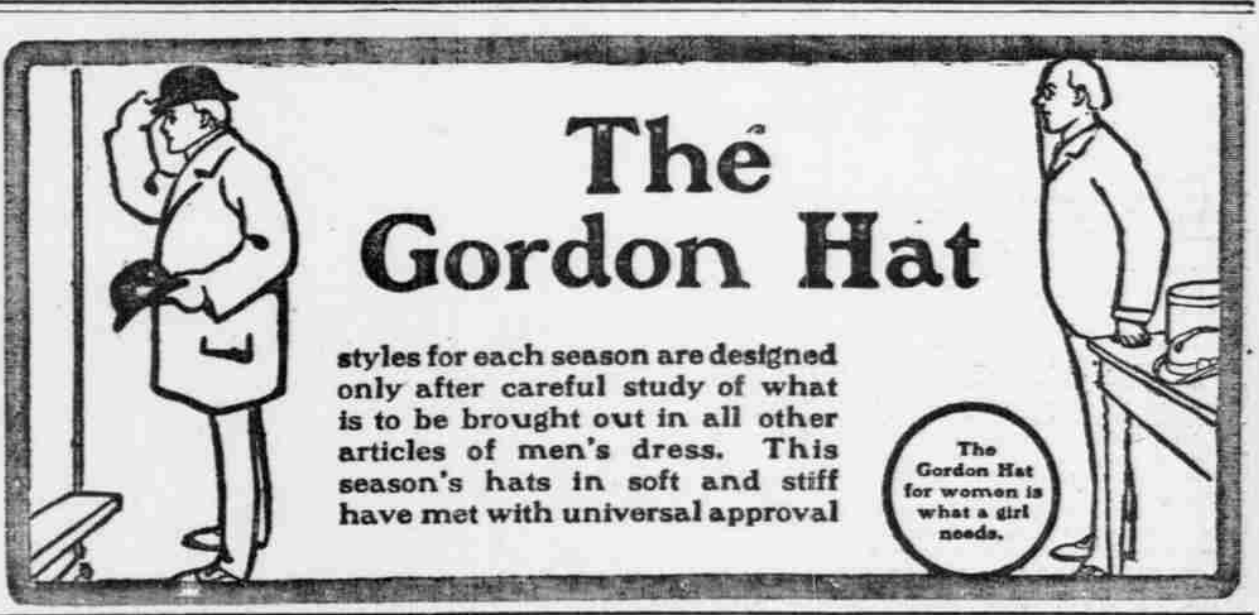
W. H. COPELAND, M. D. OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M. J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D. EVENINGS—Tuesdays and Fridays. SUNDAYS—From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

A Clear Head.

To the engineers who has the powerful forces of nature under his control, the possession of a clear head is an absolute necessity. He must have a head that is quick and ready, wide awake and ever on the lookout to meet emergencies. A clear head must be free from aches and pains, because they weaken the nervous force and divert the attention. It must not know dizziness, dullness, melancholy, depression of spirits, nor nervousness.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Relieves every form of head trouble and gives to the entire system that vigor, energy and snap that make clear-headedness. Try a bottle for yourself. Sold by all druggists on a guarantee. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



The Gordon Hat

styles for each season are designed only after careful study of what is to be brought out in all other articles of men's dress. This season's hats in soft and stiff have met with universal approval. The Goret Hat for women is what a girl needs. The old veterans of the Civil War, headed by General Daniel E. Sickles, sitting on a chair in magnificent style, notwithstanding the absence of the leg he left on the field of Gettysburg. Two bands supplied stirring music for the veterans. On the right of the line was the Union Veterans' Union, followed by the Union Veteran Legion, and they in turn by the grizzled old veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic. This contingent was led by the famous Elough Rider band, made up of men who formed part of Roosevelt's famous command. The band itself was a notable feature of the parade, most of the men being of almost gigantic stature and being clad in khaki. There were, according to calculations, more than 1000 of the G. A. R. and kindred veterans' organizations in line. Some of them were uniformed, almost as in the days of the Civil War; others wore nondescript military but a slouch hat, and very many marched along in their every-day raiment. A notable feature in this section of the column was a colored contingent composed of a few score of the ne-

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all forms of stomach trouble he simply tells the truth. It will cure a stomach that has been abused by over-eating and over-drinking. It will cure a stomach that has been weakened by old-style drugs. It will do much toward making an old stomach like a new one. At all druggists, 25 cents. Fifty-six other cures. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia. MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.